

any person, and be retransferred by the transferee. It also would allow a fiscal transfer agent to be compensated through any of the fees assessed and any interest earned on any funds or fees the agent has collected while the funds or fees are in the agent's control and before the time at which the agent is contractually required to transfer such funds to the Secretary or to transferees or other holders. And it would make loans made by an eligible Community Development Finance Institution eligible for guaranty or insurance and increase from \$500 million to \$1.5 billion the amount of loans the Bureau of Indian Affairs can have outstanding.

Another bill corresponds to S. 1480, passed by the Senate on July 26, 2006. It provides that any actual rental proceeds certified by the Secretary of the Interior from the lease of land acquired with a FHA Direct Loan by an Indian tribe or Tribal Corporation shall be deemed to: (1) constitute the rental value of that land; and (2) satisfy the requirement for appraisal of that land.

And another bill corresponds to S. 1483, also passed by the Senate last July 26th. It would amend the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act of 1998 with respect to grants to tribally controlled postsecondary vocational and technical institutions that are not receiving federal support under the Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act of 1978 or the Navajo Community College Act to provide basic support for the education and training of Indian students. It also would revise the definition of "Indian student count" (essential to the formula for the determination of grant amounts). And it would require the Indian student count to be determined according to a specified formula, for each academic year, on the basis of the enrollments of Indian students as in effect at the conclusion of the third week of the fall term and the third week of the spring term, allowing the counting of students without secondary school degrees under certain circumstances.

I urge the leadership of the committees to which these bills will be referred to consider them as soon as practicable.

CONGRATULATING MRS. SHIRLEY SISCO VAUGHN ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 2007

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I rise to honor Mrs. Shirley Sisco Vaughn on the occasion of her retirement from teaching after serving the people of Mobile County and Alabama's First District for 44 years.

During her distinguished teaching career in Mobile, Mrs. Vaughn served as a teacher for Mobile County Public Schools, Mobile Christian School, and Faulkner University. She also taught in the National Guard's extended education program. Many years of her personal sacrifice and dedication have benefited our community and our service members in the military.

Mrs. Vaughn has also been a devoted mother to her two sons, John and Robert Bogle. Mrs. Vaughn has humbly guided thou-

sands of lives throughout her career, and it is with great honor that I rise today to recognize her service.

Madam Speaker, there are few individuals more important to the development of our young men and women in this country than those who commit themselves to educating children. Mrs. Shirley Vaughn is an outstanding example of the quality individuals who have devoted their lives to the field of education, and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating a dedicated teacher and friend to many throughout south Alabama. I know Mrs. Vaughn's colleagues, her family, and her many friends and former students join with me in praising her accomplishments and extending thanks for her many efforts over the past four decades on behalf of Mobile County and the First Congressional District.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TANNING ACCOUNTABILITY AND NOTIFICATION ACT—THE TAN ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 2007

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, today I am reintroducing bipartisan legislation along with my friend and colleague from Florida, Representative GINNY BROWN-WAITE, the Tanning Accountability and Notification Act. This bill would require the Food and Drug Administration to determine whether the current labeling of indoor tanning beds provides sufficient information to consumers about the risks associated with indoor tanning beds. It doesn't tell the FDA what the label should say, it merely tells the FDA to examine the label and figure out how to make it as effective as possible. The current tanning bed warning label hasn't been updated since 1979. It is over 104 words long and it buries the mention of skin cancer deep in the label, and it is often placed where nobody can see it.

The statistics on skin cancer are sobering. According to the American Academy of Dermatology, 70 percent of tanning bed users are women between the ages of 16 and 49. The American Cancer Society estimates that this year more than 1 million people are expected to be diagnosed with skin cancers, which is associated with exposure to ultra-violet light. In 2007, a person's chances of getting invasive melanoma was 1 in 63. In 2007, a person's chances of getting melanoma were 1 in 33. One American dies of melanoma every 65 minutes.

We need a clear, simple warning that reflects the science of the 21st century so we can help reduce the numbers of preventable melanomas.

RECOGNIZING MITCHELL KILPATRICK FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 2007

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Mitchell Kilpatrick, a very

special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Mitchell has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the many years Mitchell has been involved with Scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

For his Eagle Scout project, Mitchell researched 42 years of football statistics for defense, offense and special teams to determine the record holders for Truman High School. He also raised \$1,300 to purchase a glass covered statistics case which now displays the record holders' names and their statistics at Truman High School.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Mitchell Kilpatrick for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER MARTIN

HON. ALAN B. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 2007

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Madam Speaker, the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee and the Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Subcommittee will soon bid farewell to our Congressional Fellow, Christopher Martin, as he begins his next assignment with the U.S. Coast Guard. Lieutenant Commander Martin has proven himself to be a tremendous asset to the work of both of these subcommittees.

As he assisted subcommittee staff members, Chris brought a unique perspective to bear on many of the lively debates and sometimes convoluted issues we face as we craft appropriations bills, and in overseeing the agencies and programs in our jurisdiction. Throughout his service here, Chris's unqualified professionalism, perceptiveness, willingness to pitch in, and cool head have helped these subcommittees and the Congress move forward on a wide range of policy and budgetary issues. His assistance in planning for and coordinating a complicated trip to review all of the border and immigration issues on the southern border was of particular benefit to us.

Lieutenant Commander Martin has served these subcommittees, and the House well. Each of us on the Homeland Security and Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Subcommittees wish Chris all the best as he resumes his Coast Guard career, and expect to see great things there.

CHARITY CARE FOR THE UNINSURED ACT

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 2007

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, there are more than 40 million uninsured Americans today—

nearly a million in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Throughout the country, medical professionals and countless others have responded to the need of those who are seriously ill and cannot pay for a doctor, medicine, and other health costs. In many places, this help has come in the form of community free clinics.

Community free clinics, particularly in Virginia, have helped people in communities come together to care for those in need. The health care "safety net" for the poor, like the community free clinics in my congressional district, exists in communities across America, but often in widely varying degrees.

I am pleased to introduce today the Charity Care for the Uninsured Act. While this legislation alone will not solve the problem of the uninsured. I believe it will help strengthen community "safety nets," like the community free clinics in Virginia, for those in need and will allow doctors recognition for their willingness to give back to their communities.

The Charity Care for the Uninsured Act would provide a personal income tax credit of up to \$2,000 for doctors who provide between 25 and 50 hours of uncompensated, pro bono charity care to the uninsured in a single calendar year. This legislation would encourage the many physicians who have treated patients who were not able to pay, either in their offices or in community clinics, to continue to do so.

The Charity Care for the Uninsured Act also will help provide a valuable tool—a personal tax credit—to community clinics in recruiting physicians as well as helping motivate countless specialty doctors to take community clinic referrals. Free clinics have contributed to reduced emergency room, ER, utilization among the uninsured, helping save taxpayer dollars. A safety net in which the uninsured can access specialists and medications will improve their health and guard against catastrophic illnesses and trips to the ER.

All of the cost savings and health benefits can be traced back to the commitment and the compassion of the doctors and community partners, and their concern for those who cannot afford insurance. The Charity Care for the Uninsured Act of 2007 recognizes and encourages these caring acts made to help those who need a helping hand. This legislation can be an important tool for communities as they seek to strengthen or build the health care safety net available their uninsured residents.

FLOOD INSURANCE COMMUNITY OUTREACH GRANT PROGRAM ACT OF 2007

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 2007

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, almost a year and a half after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, it is clear that more needs to be done to protect and prepare homeowners from future catastrophic flooding. This is why I have reintroduced the "Flood Insurance Community Outreach Grant Program Act of 2007." The intent of this legislation is to increase the overall participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) while moving the program toward long-term stability and solvency.

My legislation will forge a stronger partnership between the Federal Government and local floodplain managers. It will:

Create a grant program within FEMA to educate property owners about their flood risk and about the importance of flood insurance; and

Funds this grant program at \$50 million dollars annually over 5 years.

People at risk of flooding need to know their options and our local floodplain managers are our best partners in this effort. To put it quite simply, with 20,000 participating communities in NFIP—one size does not fit all. Our local partners know the risks, they know the landscape and in many cases they know the people. They know how to reach out to the people in their flood plain.

They can focus on the estimated 20 to 25 percent of property owners who have fallen through the cracks of our flood insurance system. People who are supposed to carry flood insurance, but do not carry it. Or use the money for an educational campaign directed towards people living in areas protected by levees, but not subject to the Federal flood insurance requirement. Spreading the message: Levees can fail or overtop in severe weather. So it is common sense to carry flood insurance, even if the federal government no longer requires it.

This program can work.

A little over a year ago, with the support of a \$162,000 FEMA grant, my local flood protection body, the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA), conducted just such a flood insurance outreach initiative.

SAFCA reached out to more than 45,000 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policyholders in the American River floodplain. In February of 2005, this densely populated region was released from the Federal flood insurance requirement.

SAFCA's efforts yielded impressive results.

More than one year after SAFCA conducted outreach, seventy-four percent of the 45,000 NFIP policyholders who were removed from the Federal requirement had maintained their flood insurance protection.

Of this group, forty-three percent now carry Preferred Risk flood insurance. Preferred Risk Policies provide property owners, who have been released from the Federal requirement, but remain at risk of flooding, with full flood insurance protection for about half the price of a Standard flood policy. Because of their lower cost, it is likely that these Preferred Risk Policies will result in a higher level of policy retention over time.

Through this partnership with SAFCA, FEMA was able to retain a high number of flood insurance policies in the Sacramento region—a region that accounts for nearly 1 in 4 of all flood insurance policies in California.

Increasing the number of people who carry and hold on to their flood insurance will only strengthen the National Flood Insurance Program. And as Katrina made painfully clear: We need a strong and functional program to be there for our constituents in times of crisis.

While this grant program would be funded at \$50 million dollars annually and authorized for 5 years, I want to emphasize that this grant program has an excellent return on its investment.

For FEMA to recoup its initial grant to SAFCA, five hundred and fifty Preferred Risk Policies had to be sold to property owners who otherwise would have canceled their flood insurance. SAFCA accomplished this . . . more than 20 times over.

Because of the FEMA and SAFCA partnership, more than 35,000 property owners who did not have to carry flood insurance stayed in the Federal flood insurance pool. What is more, nearly 13,000 policyholders in the American River floodplain switched to Preferred Risk Policies.

In short, FEMA got its money's worth. And this says nothing of the Sacramento premiums that will continue to come into the Federal flood insurance pool each year these policyholders maintain their flood insurance.

Again, most of these policyholders no longer have to buy flood insurance. They do so because it is the safe thing to do. Because SAFCA has alerted them to the on-going flood risk in their community. And because they saw what happened on the gulf coast.

If we can have this type of success in Sacramento, I am confident it can be replicated across the country.

These local outreach efforts will augment and benefit FEMA's existing marketing program by targeting property owners who are most likely to leave the NFIP—those who have been or will be released from the Federal flood insurance requirement.

The lesson learned here is that people whose houses, apartments and businesses are vulnerable to flooding are willing to enter and stay in the National Flood Insurance Program when they are informed of the risk they face and the options available to them.

Let me be clear, I speak from experience. When it comes to flood risk, my district of Sacramento is the most at-risk river city in the Nation.

My highest priority is to provide the city of Sacramento, my neighbors and my constituents with the best flood protection possible. We are making strides in strengthening and reinforcing the levees in Sacramento and making improvements to Folsom Dam—but whenever I talk about these efforts I remind my constituents, "If you live behind a levee, you should purchase flood insurance."

Finally, I am encouraged by the efforts we are making as a nation to develop a comprehensive flood protection agenda.

FEMA is in the process of implementing their Map Modernization Program that will update our Nation's flood maps.

Additionally, the Army Corps of Engineers is conducting a national levee inventory. When completed, this inventory will provide communities a greater understanding of their flooding vulnerabilities. It will also provide us with a good indication as a country as to what long term investments need to be made toward our flood protection infrastructure.

Both the FEMA Remapping initiative and the levee inventory are important to the long term safety and economic security of our country. The "Flood Insurance Community Outreach Grant Program Act of 2007" would be an excellent resource for communities to augment these initiatives.

This bill is a step in the right direction in providing for comprehensive flood protection for property owners and communities. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.